
### Keep Up Dairying.

In times of prosperity it is well not to forget the days of adversity that we have seen and may see again. Today there is money in almost any kind of farming. More money can be made in raising beef and pork perhaps than in making butter, but this is a condition that belongs to prosperity. When the gloomy days come, and the pig and the steer cease to return a profit, is the time when the cow is found to be a standby. The profit she returns in prosperity and in adversity is not a large one, but it is a profit nevertheless and not to be despised. It is very noticeable at a time when other things are returning losses. So at this time the cow should not be forgotten. Many a man will have to fall back on her yet. During the hard times of a few years ago thousands of men went to milking cows that had never done so before. But they discovered then that they had not been preparing their herds for that possibility, and consequently had to milk cows that gave them very little profit. They had been in the past breeding to beef bulls and had calves of mixed blood. They then wished they had saved their best calves for milkers. Yet after the clouds had passed away they forgot all about their former experiences and went to selling their good cows and good calves and breeding dairy cows to beef bulls. They are likely to repeat their old mistake and experience the old regrets. What should be done at this time is to keep the best dairy cows and breed them to the best dairy bulls, retaining their calves if they show signs of developing into good milkers. In this way a fairly good lot of cows will be ready for work when needed. It is sad to relate that at this time even good cows are being sent to the butcher, the owner having become fixed in the idea that prosperity is henceforth to be perpetual.—Farmers' Review.

### Asiatic Butter Trade.

At a convention of dairymen in Wisconsin Major Alvord of the Dairy Division Department of Agriculture was asked concerning the sale of American butter in Asia. He replied that an agent was there, but that there was no probability of doing anything, as the price the foreigners were willing to pay for butter was below what Americans would pay for it. He was then asked what use there was of keeping an agent there, and replied that it was casting bread on the waters. We fail to see the advantage of trying to build up a foreign trade under such conditions. Of course it makes a position for some man to fill at a good salary, but that is all. In a recent report the agent in question says that the American butter he finds in Eastern Asia is as good as the Danish article, with the exception that the American butter does not stand up as well as does the Danish butter. Some declare that this difference is due to the Danes feeding large amounts of bran and the Americans feeding large amounts of corn and cornmeal. Butter to sell in a hot climate must have a good body and be able to stand up.

### German Butter Trade.

The trade in German butter with the United Kingdom, the principal market, has (the British consul reports) had to contend with the sharp competition of other butter exporting countries, particularly Denmark, Russia and Canada, and has decreased of late years to a considerable extent, says London Grocer. On the other hand, the import of foreign butter into Germany has increased during the last eight years from 18,000,000 to 26,000,000 marks. To a statement of the Prussian minister for agriculture that the German butter, particularly the so-called factory butter, is no longer considered good in the United Kingdom, the German butter exporters made the following reply: The reason for the decreased export does not lie in the quality of the butter, but in the fact that the British importers will not pay a high price. Business is only possible if the German butter can be supplied a little cheaper than the Danish butter, and this is not possible, the average annual home prices being higher than in Denmark.

### Keep Up the Feeding.

A force pulling in the direction of large and economical milk-giving, is persistent dry milking and persistent high feeding. The trouble with most of us is that, as the cows get farther along in the period of lactation, we drop off the feed prematurely. We follow the false doctrine that we should measure the supply of nutrients by the yield of milk, and whenever the cow drops in yield we punish her, and, through her, ourselves, by making a corresponding reduction in the food supply. We forget the drafts upon the feed other than for the production of milk, and we forget that these drafts increase as the time for the birth of the next calf approaches. Remember, on the other side, the danger of milk fever, and guarding ourselves against it as best we may during the last three weeks prior to the birth of the calf, we want to continue a good full ration of roughage and grain well through the entire period of lactation.—Clinton D. Smith.


### Scientific Poultry Raising in Canada.

Poultry farming in Canada is a business that is being developed substantially in several market branches, notably the selling of specially plump well dressed chickens to Canadian city merchants and to commission merchants in Great Britain, the selling of live chickens to firms who export them to Great Britain, and the selling of fresh winter eggs. There are merchants in Montreal who will pay from 10 to 11c a pound for fatted chickens, and one of them has offered to buy 500,000 lbs. of those especially fattened chickens this fall, guaranteeing to pay not less than 10c per pound for each chicken. The government of Canada has established a number of fattening stations, and teaches the farmer not only what Great Britain's poultry markets require, but how to make the chickens to suit the market.—National Provisioner.

### Properly Cooling Poultry.

When dressed poultry is to be shipped to the cities in considerable quantities it is necessary to get the animal heat out of it before packing. Much complaint is heard in the large markets on account of poultry spoiling in transit, due to the animal heat not having been taken out before packing. The ice has been put around the barrels in proper manner, but when the barrels are opened some of the fowls in the middle have heated to the point of spoiling. The outside layers are cool enough, but the cold has been unable to penetrate the whole mass. The only way to prevent this state of things is to cool the middle of the mass to near the freezing point before it is shipped and indeed before it is solidly packed. A little care in this regard will save a good deal of money first and last.

### An Old Hen.

A western paper reports the death of a hen that had arrived at the ripe old age of 14 years. She was a great layer for several years, but during the last few years had laid no eggs. She was useful, however, as a sitter. During her life she was said to have hatched out about thirty broods of chicks. We have not yet been able to ascertain how old a hen must be before she ceases to be profitable. Some follow the practice of killing off the hens when they arrive at the age of two years. This is doubtless a good practice with some breeds. Doubtless also the rigid carrying out of the rule results in some good layers going to an untimely death. Here and there are hens that have great vitality and fecundity and in some cases these qualities, doubtless, increase beyond the two years spoken of.

### Dirt and Filth.

Dirt is one thing; filth another. Dirt in the poultry house is all right if it be not connected with filth. Dirt is a germicide to a certain extent and under certain conditions. A few barrels of dry dust to sprinkle under the roosts in winter will help to keep filth away. Filth consists of moisture and decaying vegetable or animal matter. It requires some intelligence to know when to remove the dirt that has been placed under the roost and replace it with new, but this amount of intelligence is absolutely necessary if we would succeed. One thing is certain, and that is that filth invites disease and fosters it when it is present.

### Colds in the Fall.

Some poultry raisers complain that their fowls catch cold in the fall when they are shut up in close coops at night. There are several causes for this. One of them is that the coop is so warm that the birds become too warm, and when turned out of doors are affected by the cold winds. Another is that in the warm coop or house there are drafts that come from adjacent cracks. There is no trouble of this kind with a properly ventilated house. There the constantly changing air keeps the fowls from becoming uncomfortably warm, and the cracks are wanting. We need to pay more attention to poultry house architecture.

### Keep Up Markings of Poultry.

From Farmers' Review: I am sure a breeder cannot be too particular in keeping up the markings of his or her poultry where they are bred for fancy breeding purposes, and if they are solid colored then I am just as particular to have the shape right and the size. I never saw a herd of stock or a flock of poultry but what had culls enough in when you do your best to prevent them. So my advice is cull your stock close and let all culls go to market. Don't sell them for breeding purposes because you can get a few cents more for them.

Yours for good W. P. Rocks.—A. Z. Copeland.

### Little Chronicles.

Its Destiny—"What became of that little kitten you had here?" asked a lady visitor of the small girl.

"Why, haven't you heard?"

"No; was it drowned?"

"No."

"Lost?"

"No."

"Poisoned?"

"No."

"Then whatever did become of it?" said the lady.

"It growed up into a cat," was the reply.

# BISHOP QUIGLEY OF BUFFALO ELEVATED TO THE CHICAGO DIOCESE

**The congregation of the propaganda at Rome has decided to propose to the Pope the appointment of Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo, N. Y., as archbishop of Chicago in succession to the late Archbishop Feehan.**

### YOUTHFUL FOR THE POSITION.

**New Appointee Will Be Youngest of American Archbishops.**

Youngest of American archbishops, the Right Rev. James Edward Quigley takes to his new great charge an equipment commensurate with the task. Gifted with rare tact and judgment, an executive of tried ability, a close student of the labor question and other economic questions bound up with it, a linguist and a man of affairs, he combines the qualities necessary for the administration of the immense, polyglot archdiocese of Chicago.

His nomination within a few months for the headship of the two great Catholic archdioceses of the country—Chicago and New York—is the best measure of his standing among churchmen. He was named as one of the most worthy of the succession to the see made vacant by Archbishop Corrigan's death, though his work as priest and bishop had been confined to the diocese of Buffalo, at the other end of the state. And the consultors of the archdiocese of Chicago when death claimed the venerable Archbishop Feehan included in the trio of ecclesiastics of their choice the vigorous young bishop of Buffalo.


For neither of the two great posts was Bishop Quigley a voluntary candidate. When his name was mentioned in connection with them he announced in all frankness that he would prefer to remain in Buffalo, where his boyhood and all the years of his ministry had been spent.

The new archbishop gave up the chances of a military career to enter the church. While a student at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, he won, in competitive examination, an appointment to the United States Military Academy. Many of his friends urged him to take advantage of the opportunity, but the lad, wavering between shoulder straps and surplice, gave his allegiance to the church and allowed his alternate to report in his stead at West Point.

Previous to his entrance at St. Joseph's College, Bishop Quigley had acquired such knowledge of books and men as was offered by the common schools of western New York. He was born at Oshawa, Canada, Oct. 15, 1854, but his parents crossed the border when he was only two years old and took up their residence at Lima, N. Y.

Bishop Quigley was graduated from St. Joseph's College in 1872 and entered the theological seminary of Niagara university in the following September.

His brilliant mental qualities, his piety and devotion to the studies of his course brought the young seminarian to the attention of Bishop Ryan, who kept in close touch with the seminary.

At the bishop's suggestion and with his assistance, young Quigley, after three years at Niagara, went abroad to pursue his theological studies at the university of Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol.

A course at Innsbruck was the preface to a longer and more rigid training at the American College at Rome, under the immediate direction of the college of the propaganda. Science and literature as well as theology contributed to the mental equipment of the young man, and in 1879, at the age of 25, he was given the degree of doctor of divinity. He was ordained about the same time and returned to America to take up the duties of a parish priest.

St. Vincent's church, Attica, N. Y., thirty miles from Buffalo, was his first charge, and there he learned the final lessons of his ministry. In 1884 Bishop Ryan called him back to Buffalo and made him rector of his Cathedral Church of St. Joseph. The following year he was admitted to the diocesan council, and in the second year of his pastorate at the cathedral was appointed master of ceremonies of the diocesan synod. He was high in the councils of Bishop Ryan until the latter's death, and was named by the consultors of the diocese as his successor in 1896 while he was rector of St. Bridget's church.

Fierce opposition to the elevation of so young a man to the episcopacy developed, and as a result of that opposition Bishop Quigley was called to Rome to make answer to his assailants in person. His triumph was complete, the opposition was routed, and Father Quigley returned to Buffalo, and was consecrated bishop in January, 1897.

It was during his pastorate at St. Bridget's that Bishop Quigley first figured in national affairs. His parish included the entire Buffalo water front with its coal and ore docks. When the strike of dock laborers threatened, not merely the continuance of shipping, but the peace of the city and security of the lake front, Bishop Quigley went down among the stevedores and ore shovelers and labored with them to end the strike.

He persuaded them to keep from violence and, more than any other individual, helped to bring about an amicable arrangement of their differences with their employers.

Since his consecration as bishop of Buffalo he has taken part in another labor movement, the rescue of the labor unions of Buffalo from domination by socialist leaders.

### Prof. King a Deep Student.

In electing Prof. Henry Churchill King to the presidency of Oberlin college the trustees decided to maintain the Oberlin traditions. Prof. King was a favorite pupil of Dr. Fairchild, who was identified with Oberlin in the first generation of the institution's history. Prof. King had a brilliant career of post-graduate study of philosophy and mathematics at Harvard university (1882-4) and of philosophy and theology at Berlin university (1893-4).

### Services of Committee Needed.

George Foss, the Chicago congressman, came out of the room where the committee on banking and currency was holding a conference over the Fowler banking bill. A newspaper man asked him what had been done and Foss said: "Oh, Fowler made a speech and then we appointed a subcommittee." "What was the subcommittee appointed to do?" "To find out what Fowler was talking about, I guess."—Washington Post.

### Railroad Man Gives Up.

J. B. Hutchinson, for five years general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been compelled to resign—used up with the growth of the interests under his charge. He has been for nearly forty years with the company and the directors will make a new place for him, that of assistant to the second vice president. He is to be given four months' vacation before resuming work.

### Morgan Sends Apples Abroad.

Ten barrels of the finest apples that Pierpont Morgan could buy are now on their way across the sea, consigned to the Paris branch of J. P. Morgan & Co. The apples are for distribution among those connected with the branch house, some of whom will ere long gain their first experience of how a really good American apple looks and tastes.

# LITTLE MEN and LITTLE WOMEN

### How the Flood Came.

The aboriginal blacks of Australia have a queer tradition about the flood. surd, for how can the picture of a They say that at one time there was no water on the earth at all, except in the body of an immense frog, where men and women could not get it. There was a great council on the subject, and it was found out that if the frog could be made to laugh the waters would run out of his mouth and the drought be ended.

So several animals were made to dance and caper before the frog to induce him to laugh, but he did not even smile, and so the waters remained in his body. Then some one happened to think of the queer contortions into which the eli could twist itself, and it was straightway brought before the frog. And when the frog saw the wriggling he laughed so loud that the whole earth trembled, and the waters poured out of his mouth in a great flood, in which many people were drowned.

The black people were saved from drowning by the pelican. This thoughtful bird made a big canoe, and went with it all among the islands that appeared here and there above the surface of the water and gathered in the black people and saved them.

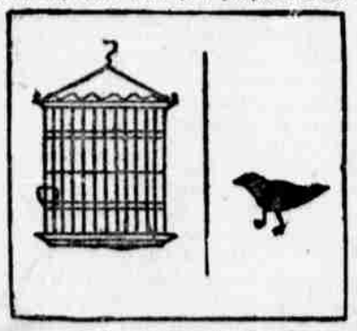
### Magic Bird and Cage.

No simple little trick is more astonishing than the one herein described. Any boy or girl can perform it, or, rather, can make it perform itself, and it will excite no end of wonder among those who try it.

Take an ordinary sheet of paper and on it draw as well as you can a picture of an empty bird cage, and near it, on the right, a picture of a bird. No particular skill is needed, but the better the pictures are drawn the more natural, of course, will everything appear.

Now say to the spectators—for we are assuming that your are performing the trick for the amusement of a company—that you can and will make any one of them, or all of them, one at a time, see the bird actually enter the cage.

Of course they will laugh at you and say that what you propose is ab-



Will He Enter the Cage?

bird move and enter the picture of a cage? Let us tell you how.

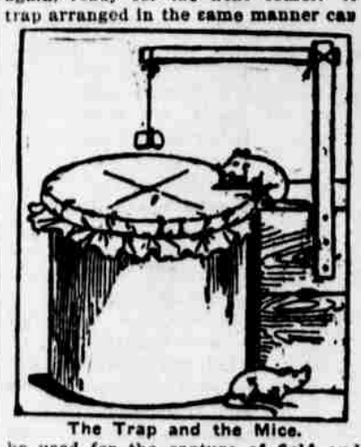
The accompanying illustration shows how the picture should be drawn; perhaps it might be as well for you to copy it. Now take an ordinary visiting card, and, holding it between your thumb and your finger, let it touch the paper on the line between the cage and the bird. Place yourself opposite to the light, whether from a window or a gas jet, so that the card will not throw a shadow, and then press your nose against the edge of the card and look at the two pictures.

Thus you will see the bird with your right eye and the cage with your left, and for an instant they will both seem stationary. Then all at once the bird will appear to move toward the cage and finally to enter it, just as if it had life and had gone in through a door.

If your puzzled friends desire an explanation of the phenomenon refer them to the chapter on Optics in their Natural Philosophy.

### Good Mouse Trap.

Over the top of an earthenware jar fasten a piece of writing paper, tightly binding it with a string or elastic band. In the center of the paper cut a cross, as shown in the illustration. Set the jar in the closet and suspend by a string a piece of toasted cheese over the centre of the jar. If there are any mice in the closet the bait will attract them, but just as soon as the first mouse reaches the centre of the paper he will drop into the jar and the paper will fly back in place again, ready for the next comer. A trap arranged in the same manner can



The Trap and the Mice.

be used for the capture of field and harvest mice, which make odd and amusing pets.

### Game of Hobson's Choice.

Burn a cork one end and keep it clean the other. You are then to be blindfolded, and the corp is to be held horizontally to you. You are then to be asked three times which end you will have. If you say "Right," then that end of the cork must be passed along your forehead. The cork must then be turned several times, and which ever end you say must next be passed down your nose and the third time across your cheeks or chin. You are then to be allowed to see the success of your choice.

This will afford a good deal of fun, and should be played fairly, to give the person who owns the forfeit a chance to escape.

### Watch Made of Ivory.

A watch made entirely of ivory—works, hands and case—is the production of M. Henri Houriet of Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. The material employed was taken from a billiard ball. The watch keeps good time, varying only about a minute a month.


The flag of Great Britain is really three flags in one, since it bears on its broad blue field the characteristic crosses of the patron saints of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The field is blue, the upright cross is red, and the vertical cross is also red. The narrow outlines of both crosses are white.

The union jack (the three crosses combined) appears on every national flag of Great Britain, and tells the story of unity of the three countries, England, Scotland and Ireland (the home countries).

The cross of St. George, the emblem of England, is red on a white field; that of Scotland's patron, St. Andrew, is white on a blue field, while St. Patrick of Ireland is represented by a red cross on a white field. The parts to be colored red are indicated by oblique lines.

The red ensign of the merchant service has a field of rich red, with the union as described above in the upper left hand corner.

The Naval Reserve flag has a blue field, with the union in the corner like the merchant service ensign.

The emblems of the different colonies are emblazoned on the field of the national flag—the maple leaf of Canada, the golden sun of India and the Southern Cross of Australia, and so the difference is shown between the colonies and also the connection to the mother country.